

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

SPANISH WARNING TO ENGLAND.

Fatal Disaster on a Railway—Many Persons Killed.

CAPTAIN KEYN'S CHANCE.

M. Gambetta and Jules Ferry Define French Republicanism.

SERVIA'S WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

SPAIN.

GOVERNMENTAL DENUNCIATION OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE—A WARNING TO ENGLAND.

MADRID, June 25, 1876.

In the Congress yesterday the government was asked whether it had been informed that England intended to address observations to it respecting the application of the religious toleration clause of the new constitution.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he had no such information, but that if any foreign government attempted interference in the matter of the application of the constitution, Spain, in dealing with such interference, would follow the dictate of national honor.

THE PROSECUTION.

The above incident was called out by a recent reply by the Hon. Mr. Bourke, of the British Foreign Department, in the House of Commons, when he declared that the British government would not fail to use its exertions in favor of personal freedom if it should be threatened by an illiberal interpretation of the toleration clause.

RAILWAY DISASTERS—LOSS OF LIFE.

A mail train on the Saragossa and Barcelona Railway ran off the track, yesterday, between Tarragona and Cervia.

Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

ENGLAND.

A CONVICTED CAPTAIN'S CHANCE OF RELEASE.

LONDON, June 25, 1876.

The Observer intimates that the judges will probably be evenly divided in opinion in the case of the steamer *Tramontana*, which ran down the steamer *Strath Clyde*, and Captain Keyn, of the former, will consequently be released.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF ROCHER—M. JULES FERRY'S EULOGIUM—GAMBETTA'S SPEECH—THE COUP D'ETAT RECRIMINATIONS.

PARIS, June 25, 1876.

The republicans enthusiastically celebrated the birthday of General Rocher yesterday by a banquet, at which 300 persons were present, including many Senators and Deputies of the Left and Left Center.

M. JULES FERRY'S ADDRESS.

Deputy Jules Ferry, who occupied the chair, made the first speech. He expressed confidence in President MacMahon, and in M. Dufaure as the Chief of the Cabinet.

M. GAMBETTA'S SPEECH.

M. Gambetta spoke at length. He warned the republicans not to be intoxicated by victory. He exhorted all parties to mutual generosity, looking forward to the day when democracy might be extended to all without exciting distrust.

"The Republic," continued the orator, "is a government of order and liberty. Its programme is peace, education, co-operation. Peacefulness constitutes our strength amid the disturbances of Europe. The impersonal character of the Republic inspires a feeling of security which no monarchy could give."

Eloquent remarks were made by several other gentlemen.

BONAPARTISM IN MEMORIAM OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY.

The appointment of Count Sclopis to be Italian ambassador here is considered certain.

TURKEY.

RUSSO-ENGLISH AGENCIES IN THE SERBIAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, June 25, 1876.

The Standard's Vienna despatch asserts that the Russian representative at Belgrade is privately abetting the war party.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

England is using her influence to restrain Prince Milan, who, however, declares it is now too late to resist the tide of events, and his only choice is revolution or war.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says it is able to confirm in the most decided manner the report of the impending recall of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, from Constantinople.

REPORTS ABOUT SERBIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that the situation changes continually like the pictures of the kaleidoscope.

A despatch to the *Times*, dated Cattaro, Saturday, says:—"Information from usually well informed sources represents that Serbia will enter the field on Sunday and Montenegro on Monday." A despatch to the same paper, dated Cattaro, Sunday, pronounces the information received at Cattaro exaggerated, but admits the situation is critical. The southern frontier of Montenegro is blockaded by the Turks. A new camp has been formed at Suttorina.

IS IT PACIFIC?

A *Times* telegram, dated Vienna, Saturday, declares that the Serbian news is more pacific. There is no question of a march to the frontier or of a manifesto from Prince Milan.

The mission of Minister Ristic has resulted in the Turks sending forward more troops, but the latter declare they will take no notice of warlike demonstrations and avoid everything that might be construed as provocation.

IRRECONCILIABLE OF ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a despatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, which concludes as follows:—"If complications arise between Turkey and Serbia they must be considered as the result of the material and very obvious support extended to Turkey by England."

DIREFULLY DEPENDENT.

The *Times* correspondent adds:—Russia, despite the fervent remarks of her official agency, knows perfectly well that England will not give Turkey any material support against insurgent subjects or vassals. England has never pursued any other policy than one of non-interference. She has concentrated a first to maintain that policy, and when she refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum, she did not shrink from backing up her theory in favor of non-interference, by a formal engagement not to intervene. The engagement is in decided arms, and is in the hands of Gortschakoff.

WHAT SERBIA REMAINS.

The *Politik*, a newspaper of the Prague, asserts that Serbia has demanded the abandonment by the Turks of their camp at Mitich, and Turkey has refused.

RUSSIAN EXCITEMENT.

A Berlin despatch to the *Daily News* reports that

public opinion in Russia is much excited. It is there said that the Russian government will sustain Serbia in breaking through the military cordon with which she has been surrounded by Turkey.

THE BULGARIAN FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, says the Porte, with the view of establishing a financial administration, intends to apply at London for qualified British officials willing to enter the Turkish service.

WILL THE SALONICA MURDER BE COMPLETELY AVENGED?

BUCURESTI, June 25, 1876.

A despatch from Berlin announces that the Powers, and especially Germany, insist on the serious prosecution of the parties really responsible for the murders at Salonica.

The Porte appears to be inclined to satisfy the demand.

DANISH AFFAIRS.

COPENHAGEN, June 25, 1876.

The Danish Folkething, in its session last Friday on the Armand bill, did not reject, but virtually repeated the proposal of the Left, which caused the dissolution of the last Chamber.

THE SIOUX WAR.

The Herald Special Despatches from THE FRONT—A COURIER MISSING—THE TROOPS.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., June 25, 1876.

A courier who left Goose Creek last Monday with duplicate Herald specials, and orders to reach Fort Tilden on Wednesday night, has not yet reported, and is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Indians.

General Carr's command reached Cheyenne river to-day.

BLACK HILLS GOLD.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., June 25, 1876.

Seven thousand pounds of gold quartz arrived here yesterday from Deadwood, belonging to W. C. Kennist. It will be shipped to Omaha for crushing. Two valuable specimens, one weighing twenty-four pounds and valued at \$1,000, have been shipped by express. The last shipment of dust by the bank here, for Denver, amounted to 165 ounces.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 25—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

During Monday, for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, warmer southerly and opposing cooler northerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the western portion rising barometer.

For the Lake Region, cooler, northerly and possibly opposing warmer southerly winds, stationary barometer, and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southwest, veering to cooler northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, followed by clear weather.

The rivers will very generally fall, except the Lower Missouri.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building.

1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	74	3 P. M.	95
6 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	91
9 A. M.	79	9 P. M.	85
12 M.	80	12 P. M.	90
Average temperature yesterday.	80	Average temperature yesterday.	81 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.	78 1/2	Average temperature for corresponding date last year.	83 1/2

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Pascal sisters appear in a new opera to-night at the Olympic.

Moore's Shook and Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, have returned from Chicago.

Mr. T. C. King is back again at the scene of his great triumph, the Queen's, Dublin.

Miss Fanny Danziger, a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory and a pianist of remarkable talent, has arrived in this city.

Miss Marriot made a hit as Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Princess', Edinburgh, at the beginning of the present month.

Miss Genevieve Ward closed a successful engagement at the Gaiety, Dublin, on May 27 and was followed by Lydia Thompson.

Solheim is still playing "Dundreary" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, but will alternate that well known character this week with "David Garrick."

Mr. Charles E. Arnold will be the lessee and Mr. Benson Sherwood the director of Niblo's Garden for the season commencing on August 14, the opening piece being a grand spectacle.

When the Brazilian hymn of welcome to the Centennial of the great Republic will be performed under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore there will be eight harps with Apollonias in the orchestra.

Mr. George Rignold will leave San Francisco on July 1, will appear at the Academy of Music, New York, on July 8 as Romeo, for the benefit of the Central Dispensary, and will return to California in time to sail for Australia on July 16.

Miss Kate Claxton, the charming actress of the Union Square Theatre company, will appear this evening at Booth's Theatre in the highly successful American play, "The Sign of the Cross."

Miss Kellogg, on being asked by a Philadelphia interviewer, "What is the latest news from the city?" replied: "The city is a very interesting place."

Justice Rankin, of Jersey City, issued an attachment yesterday against the wardrobe and effects of Hyon Hoyer and her combination troupe. They had been playing at the Jersey City Opera House and were leaving without paying their bill. The suit was instituted by a bill poster named Rikeman.

On Saturday night the Musical Congress assembled at Philadelphia by Mr. James W. Morrissey gave a closing concert, at which Miss Cary, Miss Rye, Brignoli, Cervantes, Remberts, White and Sherwood appeared. The Emperor of Brazil was present, and requested Miss Rye to play Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2.

Philadelphia is to be favored this week with a musical treat in the shape of the joint appearance in opera bouffe of the charming Almée upon the stage and Offenbach in the orchestra. They are both under engagement for one week only at the Arch Street Theatre and will open in "La Jolie Parfumeuse" and "La Vie Parisienne."

"A Trip to the Moon" at the Kivality's Alhambra Palace, Philadelphia, is proving as great an attraction as "Around the World in Eighty Days." The dialogue is not so good, but the scenic effects and the dancing are very pleasing. The musical performances and the garden during the hot summer evenings have become very popular and are always well attended.

The "Nightly Dollar" entry to-night upon its fifth week at Wallack's. Mrs. Florence has entirely recovered from her recent indisposition and plays the part of Mrs. Gildroy with her accustomed vivacity and humor. Her costumes in the play are very elegant. Judge St. Louis looks anxiously forward to the result of the St. Louis Convention, as he trusts that the claims of the "Nightly Dollar" will be duly remembered there.

Miss Kellogg, on being asked by a Philadelphia interviewer to what she attributed her success, replied:—"Principally to a determination to succeed and steady labor. I have never allowed myself to be discouraged. I have always kept faith with the public. I might say it is in a single sentence—my success is the result of conscientious devotion to my art."

COM. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Commodore Vanderbilt was better yesterday than he has been for the past two weeks. He appeared lively and cheerful and sat up in bed while he partook of some slight nourishment. His doctors were pleased and surprised at the change, but it is thought the favorable turn is but temporary. He has felt much better for short periods several times lately, but they were generally followed by a partial relapse.

ST. LOUIS.

How the Tammany Tiger Makes a Beast of Himself.

JOHN KELLY'S ARROGANCE.

The New York Opposition to Tilden a Gutter Warfare.

The "Heelers" Hurting the Boss—"Shut Them Fellows Off!"

WORKING FOR THURMAN

Hendricks and Hancock Developing Their Strength.

HOTEL CORRIDOR STATESMANSHIP.

Will Judge Davis be Sprung on the Convention?

THE DELEGATES GATHERING IN.

A Convention of Germans Favoring Tilden.

WILL "REFORM" BE THE BATTLE CRY?

St. Louis, June 25, 1876.

The political situation here is not changed, except that the Tammany tiger has made a beast of himself. The persons thus coarsely referred to are the patriots who came here in the train of John Kelly, or rather in the train of Tammany Aldermen, for Mr. Kelly himself is a man with enough self-respect and personal dignity to despise the political bunnies and bullies who came here to assist in his campaign, and so he keeps them at a distance, turns them over to his subordinates and comes on himself a few days in good company, and considerably out of the picture on the train. Thus, although these men are evidently known as Kelly's "heelers," from the assumption that they follow reverently, submissively and faithfully at the heels of that Big Indian, it is to be noted that this designation has descended to the figurative stage, they are only the heelers of heelers, several degrees removed and several trains behind. They have swarmed here within the past twenty-four hours. It is their function to do in the lobbies and the corridors, at the corners and in all convenient places, in a rough and boisterous way, that which Mr. Kelly and his more cultivated associates do in a gentlemanly manner in the parlors of the hotel—decry and belittle the chances of Mr. Tilden. They have done this with great zeal. They have howled against Tilden with the utmost vigor of their throats, but it was discovered, at an early hour, that the Western man can howl also. There was a very vigorous collision, and it was reported to the leaders of the Tammany campaign that the "heelers" were doing harm, provoking reaction and injuring the cause by the exhibition; that the Tammany campaign was only a ruffianly demonstration. Hence the order that was sent out to "Shut off them fellows." But the order was not sent out early enough. It was already high tide up and down the lobbies of the Lindell House. The dispute raged to the verge of violence. Tammany men shouted at the top of their voices that Tilden could not carry his own State, and Western men pinned them, demanded whether this was not because the Tammany men who came here as democrats would oppose him. This dialogue threatened in many cases to become interesting, when the Tammany men always skulked away from it. The order to "Shut off them fellows" came, therefore, as a damper on the order of the "heelers," and was a recognition that Tammany had found its rowdy tactics ineffective in the presence of the bluff, straightforward, many Western fellows, and had to give up its tactics lest it should fill the measure of its attributes but by the production of a grand roar. In the corridor of the Southern Hotel also the opposition to Tilden was urged in the spirit of desperation that distinguished its tactics in other quarters. Apparently the leading idea of this opposition is that if Tilden cannot be damaged by vilification and noise in the lobbies he will be nominated on the first or second ballot, and that, therefore, extreme steps must be taken. Hence the denunciations and notes are carried to the utmost extremity; but it is everywhere met by a spirit that completely cures it. The use of Parker's name in connection with the New Jersey vote is equivalent to designation of cows, or, on market. That name is a good place to stay and wait developments. If the Hendricks forces will accept Parker as the second name on their ticket, Hendricks will get the New Jersey vote. Failing him, the same trade will be made with any other man from the West. As the chances of Therman improve, the Parker men will naturally look his way, though there are some who like to join the names of Therman and Ingersoll.

Mr. Blanton Duncan and Mr. Watters do not agree in their opinions as to what will be done by the Kentucky delegation. Duncan is a Hancock man and sees all things in the light of his candidate's interest, while Watters is in the same position with regard to Tilden; but even Duncan admits that of the twenty-four delegates sent here for Tilden. That, therefore, is an extreme statement against Tilden in Kentucky.

HENDRICKS' STRENGTH.

Hancock will not get, as was thought, the whole Pennsylvania delegation. There are in it both Hendricks and Tilden votes, but he will have the greater part of it. Hancock may have some strength in Maryland; he has some in Virginia, and a few votes in Kentucky. Some States will oppose him simply from the determination against military candidates.

HENDRICKS AND INDIANA.

The Indiana delegation is present in full force, and naturally so very justly for Governor Hendricks. They are first and last for him, and him only, on the ground that he has been a democrat all his lifetime, his antecedents are good and on the financial question he is very conservative. According to the statement of Eastern men he would make the strongest campaign, and would certainly carry New York and Ohio, and his own State would give him 20,000 majority.

General Morgan, Tom Ewing and J. G. Thompson say that Hendricks is the only man who can beat Governor Hayes. The issue these Indiana gentlemen expect to fight the canvass with under Hendricks is opposition to the republican doctrines, reform and the old traditions of the democratic party. They further say that if Governor Tilden is nominated he would defeat the State ticket next October and his name would be a regular millstone around their necks; he could not carry Indiana under any circumstances.

TILDEN'S GREAT UNPOPULARITY.

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A TAMMANY MOVING-VOY.

The Tammany brass band held a meeting this afternoon at the Lindell Hotel, at which ex-Speaker William Hittman presided. The anti-Tilden feeling was most bitterly developed, and a committee of five was appointed to visit other delegations and talk against Tilden. Kelly's mouthpiece, Alderman Parrot, was made chairman of the committee, and those to assist him are ex-District Attorney Parry, John D. Townsend,

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"I don't desire to shake hands with you, sir," said Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Hewitt was annoyed and confused.

"Why, Mr. Kelly," he said, "I don't understand this. I have a message for you—a letter from Speaker Kerr, given me for you by Mr. Cox."

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Mr. Hewitt was dumfounded at this reception, and left Kelly's room immediately.

The next gentleman who received a taste of the Broomstick was Mr. Smith M. Weed, who, like Mr. Hewitt, has dared to support the nomination of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Weed, who has always been on terms of close political friendship with Kelly, entered the Mogul's room to pay him a civil visit. Mr. Augustus Schell and Mr. Kelly came from an inner chamber and Mr. Schell shook hands cordially with Mr. Weed. Mr. Weed then passed on to Kelly and extending his hand said, "How do you do, Mr. Kelly?" The boss drew his hands behind him and said in an insulting tone of voice, "I don't shake hands with you, sir."

"Well," said Mr. Weed, coloring scarlet at the next, "it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether you do or not."

"I understand you have been talking against me at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York," said the Boss.

"I won't say; if you were a gentleman, and if you were capable of understanding the qualities that belong to a gentleman you would have asked me whether I had been speaking against you before you insulted me," was Mr. Weed's reply, delivered with much warmth.

"Did you assail me for my action in New York?" asked Mr. Kelly.

"It is now no business of yours whether I did or did not. If you had asked me the question, as a gentleman should have asked it, I might have answered it, and my reply might have been satisfactory. As it is, I refuse to hold conversation with you. You may find out for yourself what you want to know, but you may rest assured that it is the last time you will ever enjoy the opportunity to refuse to shake hands with me."

With that Mr. Weed walked out of the autocrat's presence, leaving him looking somewhat foolish. Mr. Schell evidently was annoyed at the scene.

"SHUT OFF THEM FELLOWS."

About noon to-day the word went out from the Tammany headquarters to "Shut off them fellows." The persons thus coarsely referred to are the patriots who came here in the train of John Kelly, or rather in the train of Tammany Aldermen, for Mr. Kelly himself is a man with enough self-respect and personal dignity to despise the political bunnies and bullies who came here to assist in his campaign, and so he keeps them at a distance, turns them over to his subordinates and comes on himself a few days in good company, and considerably out of the picture on the train. Thus, although these men are evidently known as Kelly's "heelers," from the assumption that they follow reverently, submissively and faithfully at the heels of that Big Indian, it is to be noted that this designation has descended to the figurative stage, they are only the heelers of heelers, several degrees removed and several trains behind. They have swarmed here within the past twenty-four hours. It is their function to do in the lobbies and the corridors, at the corners and in all convenient places, in a rough and boisterous way, that which Mr. Kelly and his more cultivated associates do in a gentlemanly manner in the parlors of the hotel—decry and belittle the chances of Mr. Tilden. They have done this with great zeal. They have howled against Tilden with the utmost vigor of their throats, but it was discovered, at an early hour, that the Western man can howl also. There was a very vigorous collision, and it was reported to the leaders of the Tammany campaign that the "heelers" were doing harm, provoking reaction and injuring the cause by the exhibition; that the Tammany campaign was only a ruffianly demonstration. Hence the order that was sent out to "Shut off them fellows." But the order was not sent out early enough. It was already high tide up and down the lobbies of the Lindell House. The dispute raged to the verge of violence. Tammany men shouted at the top of their voices that Tilden could not carry his own State, and Western men pinned them, demanded whether this was not because the Tammany men who came here as democrats would oppose him. This dialogue threatened in many cases to become interesting, when the Tammany men always skulked away from it. The order to "Shut off them fellows" came, therefore, as a damper on the order of the "heelers," and was a recognition that Tammany had found its rowdy tactics ineffective in the presence of the bluff, straightforward, many Western fellows, and had to give up its tactics lest it should fill the measure of its attributes but by the production of a grand roar. In the corridor of the Southern Hotel also the opposition to Tilden was urged in the spirit of desperation that distinguished its tactics in other quarters. Apparently the leading idea of this opposition is that if Tilden cannot be damaged by vilification and noise in the lobbies he will be nominated on the first or second ballot, and that, therefore, extreme steps must be taken. Hence the denunciations and notes are carried to the utmost extremity; but it is everywhere met by a spirit that completely cures it. The use of Parker's name in connection with the New Jersey vote is equivalent to designation of cows, or, on market. That name is a good place to stay and wait developments. If the Hendricks forces will accept Parker as the second name on their ticket, Hendricks will get the New Jersey vote. Failing him, the same trade will be made with any other man from the West. As the chances of Therman improve, the Parker men will naturally look his way, though there are some who like to join the names of Therman and Ingersoll.

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